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**Patent and Trademark Office**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/358,206 07/21/99 CARROLL

J WAB-97090

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MM91/0829

EXAMINER

PEREZ, G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2834

DATE MAILED:

08/29/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/358,206

Applicant(s)

CARROLL, JOHN B.

Examiner

Guillermo Perez

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2000.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
1. ☐ received.
2. ☐ received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

### Attachment(s)

- 15) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Specification*

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 250 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 250 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

1. Claims 1 to 2, 5 to 7, 11 to 12, 14 to 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li (U.S. Pat. No. 5, 945, 749) in view of Oudet et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5, 559, 378) and further in view of Carrol (U.S. Pat. No. 5, 350, 222).

Li discloses a pneumatically driven electric power generator (figure 1) comprising: a cylinder (9); a piston (1) disposed within said cylinder; means (4, 6) engaging said piston for biasing said piston from a second position toward a first position whereby said piston oscillates, moving back and forth between

said first position and said second position, driven by air supplied through an air supply passage (13) to said cylinder; and

at least one electric coil (7) placed to enclose changing magnetic flux caused by said magnetic moment associated with said piston whereby an emf is generated in said electric coil, so that an external circuit connected to said electric coil receives electric power from said electric coil;

said means engaging said piston for biasing said piston from said second position toward said first position is a compression spring (4, 6) disposed between a piston extension (14) and an end closure (11);

a cylinder extension (11) at least one of formed integrally with and attached to said cylinder, said cylinder extension having an inner surface having a transverse dimension greater than a transverse dimension of said cylinder, said cylinder extension having an end closure; and

an exhaust passage (13) connected to at least one of said cylinder extension and said end closure;

a piston extension at least one of formed integrally with and attached to said piston, at least a portion of said piston extension contacting at least a portion of said cylinder extension to provide positional constraint to said piston;

said portion of said piston extension contacting at least a portion of said cylinder extension is an outer surface of said piston extension and said portion of said cylinder extension is an inner surface of said cylinder extension;

said magnetic moment associated with said piston is provided by a magnet attached to at least one of said piston and said piston extension;

said magnetic moment associated with said piston is provided by forming at least one of said piston and said piston extension of a material having a magnetic moment. However, Li does not disclose a cylinder having a first end connectable through an inlet flow path to an air supply passage containing air at a positive pressure, a second end of said cylinder being open; nor that

said piston is also positionable in a second location wherein said first portion of said piston is outside of said cylinder so that clearance is provided between said piston and said cylinder so that air may exhaust from said cylinder; nor

a first cylinder having a first end connectable through a first inlet flow path to an air supply passage, a second end of said first cylinder being open;

second cylinder having a first end connectable through a second inlet flow path to said air supply passage, a second end of said second cylinder being open;

a piston having a magnetic moment associated therewith, said piston having a first end portion and a second end portion, said piston being positionable in a first location wherein said first end portion of said piston is disposed within said first cylinder and said second end portion of said piston is disposed outside of said second cylinder, said piston further being positionable in a second location wherein said second end portion of said piston is disposed within said second cylinder and said first portion of said piston is outside of said first cylinder;

so that when said piston is disposed in said first position, air pressure received in said first cylinder through said first inlet flow path drives said piston toward said second position, whereupon said first cylinder exhausts, and when said piston is disposed in said second position, air pressure received in said second cylinder through said second inlet flow path drives said piston toward said first position, whereupon said second cylinder exhausts, so that said piston oscillates; nor

sealing means disposed on at least one of an outer surface of said first portion of said piston and an inner surface of said cylinder to prevent loss of air between said piston and said cylinder and permit air pressure in said cylinder to increase when said first portion of said piston is disposed within said cylinder; nor that said sealing means is an O-ring in a groove formed on said outer surface of said first portion of said piston; nor that said inlet flow path includes an electrically actuated shutoff valve to prevent air flow through said generator, thereby turning off said generator; nor that said at least one electric coil is connected to a rectifier to supply DC electric power; nor that said rectifier is a full bridge rectifier to supply DC electric power whenever a net flux through said at least one electric coil is changing.

Oudet et al. disclose a pneumatic device (figure 5) comprising:

a cylinder (70) having a first end (75) connectable through an inlet flow path (80) to an air supply passage containing air at a positive pressure, a second end of said cylinder being open (91, 93);

a piston (56) having a magnetic moment associated therewith, said piston being positionable in a first location wherein at least a first portion of said piston is disposed within said cylinder;

said piston also being positionable in a second location wherein said first portion of said piston is outside of said cylinder so that clearance is provided between said piston and said cylinder so that air may exhaust from said cylinder (column 8, lines 48 to 58);

means (52) engaging said piston for biasing said piston from said second position toward said first position so that after said cylinder has substantially exhausted, said piston moves to said first position, whereby said piston oscillates, moving back and forth between said first position and said second position, driven by air supplied through such air supply passage to said cylinder; and

at least one electric coil (100) placed to enclose changing magnetic flux caused by said magnetic moment associated with said piston whereby an emf is generated in said electric coil, so that an external circuit connected to said electric coil receives electric power from said electric coil;

said means engaging said piston for biasing said piston from said second position to said first position is a spring (52);

first cylinder (70) having a first end (75) connectable through a first inlet flow path (80) to an air supply passage, a second end of said first cylinder being open (91, 93);

second cylinder (71) having a first end (76) connectable through a second inlet flowpath (82) to said air supply passage, a second end of said second cylinder being open (90, 92);

a piston (56) having a magnetic moment associated therewith, said piston having a first end portion and a second end portion, said piston being positionable in a first location wherein said first end portion of said piston is disposed within said first cylinder and said second end portion of said piston is disposed outside of said second cylinder, said piston further being positionable in a second location wherein said second end portion of said piston is disposed within said second cylinder and said first portion of said piston is outside of said first cylinder;

so that when said piston is disposed in said first position, air pressure received in said first cylinder through said first inlet flowpath drives said piston toward said second position, whereupon said first cylinder exhausts, and when said piston is disposed in said second position, air pressure received in said second cylinder through said second inlet flowpath drives said piston toward said first position, whereupon said second cylinder exhausts, so that said piston oscillates (column 8, lines 48 to 58); and

at least one electric coil (100, 101) placed to enclose changing magnetic flux caused by said magnetic moment associated with said piston whereby an emf is generated in said electric coil, so that an external circuit connected to said electric coil receives electric power from said electric coil;

said actuator further includes a spring (51, 52) engaging said piston to bias said piston toward one of said first position and said second position to facilitate starting said



generator when air is supplied through said first air supply passage and said second air supply passage for the purpose of generating a force by means of significant applied electric power and having optimal space requirements.

Carroll discloses sealing means (79, 80) disposed on at least one of an outer surface of said first portion of said piston (70) and an inner surface (65) of said cylinder; and that said sealing means is an O-ring inserted in a groove formed on said outer surface of said first portion of said piston for the purpose of avoiding escape of air between the piston and the cylinder.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the electromagnetic actuator of Li and provide it with a cylinder having a first end connectable through an inlet flow path to an air supply passage containing air at a positive pressure, a second end of said cylinder being open; and a piston having a magnetic moment associated therewith, said piston being positionable in a first location wherein at least a first portion of said piston is disposed within said cylinder; and said piston also being positionable in a second location wherein said first portion of said piston is outside of said cylinder so that clearance is provided between said piston and said cylinder so that air may exhaust from said cylinder; and means engaging said piston for biasing said piston from said second position toward said first position so that after said cylinder has substantially exhausted, said piston moves to said first position, whereby said piston oscillates, moving back and forth between said first position and said second position, driven by air supplied through such air supply passage to said cylinder; and at least one electric coil placed to enclose changing magnetic flux caused

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by said magnetic moment associated with said piston whereby an emf is generated in said electric coil, so that an external circuit connected to said electric coil receives electric power from said electric coil; in which said means engaging said piston for biasing said piston from said second position to said first position is a spring; and a first cylinder having a first end connectable through a first inlet flow path to an air supply passage, a second end of said first cylinder being open; and a second cylinder having a first end connectable through a second inlet flow path to said air supply passage, a second end of said second cylinder being open; and a piston having a magnetic moment associated therewith, said piston having a first end portion and a second end portion, said piston being positionable in a first location wherein said first end portion of said piston is disposed within said first cylinder and said second end portion of said piston is disposed outside of said second cylinder, said piston further being positionable in a second location wherein said second end portion of said piston is disposed within said second cylinder and said first portion of said piston is outside of said first cylinder; so that when said piston is disposed in said first position, air pressure received in said first cylinder through said first inlet flow path drives said piston toward said second position, whereupon said first cylinder exhausts, and when said piston is disposed in said second position, air pressure received in said second cylinder through said second inlet flow path drives said piston toward said first position, whereupon said second cylinder exhausts, so that said piston oscillates; and at least one electric coil placed to enclose changing magnetic flux caused by said magnetic moment associated with said piston whereby an emf is generated in said electric coil, so that an external circuit

connected to said electric coil receives electric power from said electric coil; and said actuator further includes a spring engaging said piston to bias said piston toward one of said first position and said second position to facilitate starting said generator when air is supplied through said first air supply passage and said second air supply passage as disclosed by Oudet et al.; and with sealing means disposed on at least one of an outer surface of said first portion of said piston and an inner surface of said cylinder; in which said sealing means is an O-ring inserted in a groove formed on said outer surface of said first portion of said piston as disclosed by Carroll, for the purpose of having optimal space requirements and avoiding escape of air between the piston and the cylinder.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the piston type control valve disclose by Li with an electric actuated shutoff valve, since the examiner takes Official Notice of the equivalence of the electric actuated shutoff valve and the piston type control valve for their use in the electric generator structure art and the selection of any of these known equivalents to prevent air flow through said generator would be within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to connect the electric coil to a full bridge rectifier since it was known in the art that the full bridge rectifier is used to supply DC electric power whenever a net flux through the coils is changing.

2. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oudet et al. and further of Carrol in view of Fiegel et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5, 826, 952).

Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol disclose a pneumatically driven electric power generator as described on item 1 above. However, neither Li, Oudet et al. nor Carrol disclose that said inlet flow path includes an air filter for excluding foreign material from said cylinder.

Feigel et al. disclose that said inlet flow path includes an air filter (62) to exclude foreign material from said cylinder for the purpose of prevent the ingress of dirt particles.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the pneumatically driven electric power generator of Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol and provide it with an inlet flow path including an air filter for the purpose of excluding foreign material from said cylinder.

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oudet et al. and further of Carrol in view of Noltner (DE 2355728A).

Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol disclose a pneumatically driven electric power generator as described on item 1 above. However, neither Li, Oudet et al. nor Carrol disclose that said inlet flow path includes a choke to control an impedance of said inlet flow path.

Noltner discloses that said inlet flow path includes a choke (11 and 10) for the purpose of controlling an impedance of said inlet flow path.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the pneumatically driven electric power generator of Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol and provide it with an inlet flow path including a choke for the purpose of controlling an impedance of said inlet flow path.

4. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oudet et al. and further of Carrol in view of Dunne et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 3, 661, 051).

Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol disclose a pneumatically driven electric power generator as described on item 1 above. However, neither Li, Oudet et al. nor Carrol disclose that at least one of said outer surface of said piston extension and said inner surface of said cylinder extension is at least one of made from and coated with a low friction material.

Dunne et al. disclose that at least one of said outer surface of said piston extension and said inner surface of said cylinder extension is at least one of made from and coated with a low friction material (column 4, lines 46 to 57) for the purpose of reducing wear on the pistons.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the pneumatically driven electric power generator of Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol and provide it with at least one of said outer surface of said piston extension and said inner surface of said cylinder extension made from and coated with a low friction material as disclosed by Dunne et al. for the purpose of reducing the wear on the pistons surface during operation.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oudet et al. and further of Carrol in view of Ball et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5, 890, 460).

Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol disclose a pneumatically driven electric power generator as described on item 1 above. However, neither Li, Oudet et al. nor Carrol disclose that said exhaust passage includes a muffler to reduce noise released from said generator.

Ball et al. disclose that said exhaust passage includes a muffler to reduce noise released from said generator (1178) for the purpose of reducing noise emitted by the engine and the generator.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the pneumatically driven electric power generator of Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol and provide it with an said exhaust passage including a muffler for the purpose of reducing noise released from said generator.

6. Claims 9 to 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Oudet et al. and further of Carrol in view of Young (U.S. Pat. No. 4, 697, 113).

Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol disclose a pneumatically driven electric power generator as described on item 1 above. However, neither Li, Oudet et al. nor Carrol disclose that said piston extension has at least one longitudinal air passage to carry air to an end of said piston adjacent said end closure, said exhaust being connected to said

end closure; nor that said at least one longitudinal air passage is a longitudinal slot formed in said outer surface of said piston extension.

Young discloses that said piston extension (17) has at least one longitudinal air passage (column 5, lines 3 to 9) to carry air to an end of said piston adjacent said end closure, said exhaust being connected to said end closure; and that said at least one longitudinal air passage is a longitudinal slot formed in said outer surface of said piston extension for the purpose of keeping equal pressures between two different spaces.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify the pneumatically driven electric power generator of Li, Oudet et al. and Carrol and provide it with a piston extension having at least one longitudinal air passage to carry air to an end of said piston adjacent said end closure, said exhaust being connected to said end closure; in which said at least one longitudinal air passage being a longitudinal slot formed in said outer surface of said piston extension as disclosed by Young, for the purpose of keeping equal pressures between two different spaces.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed on June 13 2000 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that Oudet et al. (U. S. Pat. No. 5, 559, 378) is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443

(Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the Oudet patent is in the field of the Applicant's endeavor because the Applicant's claimed invention is directed to a direct exchange of energy between pneumatic processes and electrical processes. In this case the Applicant's claimed invention is directed to a dynamoelectric machine being controlled by the flow of a gas. Both the patents of Oudet and Li (U. S. Pat. No. 5, 945, 749) are directed to a direct exchange of energy between pneumatic processes and electrical processes; Li shows the use of pneumatic forces to actuate the electric generator while Oudet shows the use of electric power to control the pneumatic flow and force in the system. It is widely known in the dynamoelectric machine art that the structure of a dynamoelectric machine can be alternately used as an electric generator or as an electric motor. The Applicant is claiming an alternate use of the patent of Oudet.

Oudet does convert electric energy into pneumatic energy, since if the piston in figure 5 is not moved by the electric energy, then there will not be a pneumatic output in the pressure outlet (81 or 83, column 8, lines 48-50).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any



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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Guillermo Perez whose telephone number is (703) 306-5443. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308 1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305 3432 for regular communications and (703) 305 3432 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308 0956.

Guillermo Perez  
August 26, 2000

  
NESTOR RAMIREZ  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800